

Beatty	Fitzpatrick	Larsen (WA)	Rice (SC)	Smith (MO)	Underwood	Napolitano	Rush	Wasserman
Bentz	Fleischmann	Larson (CT)	Rodgers (WA)	Smith (NE)	Upton	(Correa)	(Underwood)	Schultz (Soto)
Bera	Fletcher	Latta	Rogers (AL)	Smith (NJ)	Valadao	Neal (Lynch)	Sewell (DelBene)	Watson Coleman
Bergman	Fortenberry	LaTurner	Rogers (KY)	Smith (WA)	Van Drew	Nehls (Fallon)	Sires (Pallone)	(Pallone)
Beyer	Foster	Lawrence	Rose	Smucker	Van Duyne	Norcross	Steube	Wilson (FL)
Bice (OK)	Fox	Lawson (FL)	Rosendale	Soto	Vargas	(Pallone)	(Timmons)	(Hayes)
Biggs	Frankel, Lois	Lee (CA)	Ross	Spanberger	Veasey	Omar (Pressley)	Trahan (Lynch)	Wilson (SC)
Billirakis	Fulcher	Lee (NV)	Rouzer	Spartz	Vela	Payne (Pallone)	Walorski	(Timmons)
Bishop (GA)	Gallagher	Leger Fernandez	Ruiz	Speier	Velázquez	Porter (Wexton)	(Wagner)	
Bishop (NC)	Gallego	Lesko	Ruppersberger	Stanton	Wagner			
Blumenauer	Garamendi	Letlow	Rush	Stauber	Walberg			
Blunt Rochester	Garbarino	Levin (CA)	Rutherford	Steel	Walorski			
Boebert	Garcia (CA)	Levin (MI)	Ryan	Steil	Waltz			
Bonamici	Garcia (IL)	Lieu	Salazar	Steube	Wasserman			
Bost	Gibbs	Lofgren	Sánchez	Stevens	Schultz			
Bourdeaux	Gimenez	Loudermilk	Sarbanes	Stewart	Watson Coleman			
Bowman	Gohmert	Lowenthal	Scalise	Strickland	Waters			
Boyle, Brendan	Golden	Lucas	Scanlon	Suozzi	Weber (TX)			
F.	Gomez	Luetkemeyer	Schakowsky	Swalwell	Welch			
Brady	Gonzales, Tony	Luria	Schiff	Takano	Wenstrup			
Brown	Gonzalez (OH)	Lynch	Schneider	Taylor	Westerman			
Brownley	Gonzalez,	Mace	Schrader	Thompson (CA)	Wexton			
Buchanan	Vicente	Malinowski	Schrier	Thompson (MS)	Wild			
Buck	Good (VA)	Malliotakis	Schweikert	Thompson (PA)	Williams (GA)			
Bucshon	Gooden (TX)	Maloney,	Scott (VA)	Tiffany	Williams (TX)			
Budd	Gosar	Carolyn B.	Scott, Austin	Timmons	Titus			
Burchett	Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean	Scott, David	Titus	Wilson (FL)			
Burgess	Granger	Mann	Sessions	Tlaib	Wilson (SC)			
Bush	Graves (LA)	Manning	Sewell	Tonko	Wittman			
Bustos	Graves (MO)	Mast	Sherman	Torres (CA)	Womack			
Butterfield	Green (TN)	Matsui	Sherrill	Torres (NY)	Yarmuth			
Calvert	Green, Al (TX)	McBath	Simpson	Trahan	Young			
Cammack	Greene (GA)	McCarthy	Sires	Trone	Zeldin			
Carbajal	Griffith	McCaul	Slotkin	Turner				
Cárdenas	Grijalva	McClain						
Carl	Grothman	McClintock						
Carson	Guest	McCollum	Brooks	Gaetz	Posey			
Carter (GA)	Guthrie	McEachin	Casten	Garcia (TX)	Roy			
Carter (TX)	Hagedorn	McGovern	Escobar	Massie				
Cartwright	Harder (CA)	McHenry						
Case	Harris	McKinley						
Castor (FL)	Harshbarger	McNerney	Cawthorn	Huizenga	Tenney			
Castro (TX)	Hartzler	Meeks	Doyle, Michael	Long	Webster (FL)			
Chabot	Hayes	Meijer	F.	Roybal-Allard				
Cheney	Hern	Meng	Franklin, C.	Stefanik				
Chu	Herrell	Meuser	Scott	Stivers				
Ciilline	Herrera Beutler	Mfume						
Clark (MA)	Hice (GA)	Miller (IL)						
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (LA)	Miller (WV)						
Cleaver	Higgins (NY)	Miller-Meeks						
Cline	Hill	Moolenaar						
Cloud	Himes	Mooney						
Clyburn	Hinson	Moore (AL)						
Clyde	Hollingsworth	Moore (UT)						
Cohen	Horsford	Moore (WI)						
Cole	Houlihan	Morelle						
Comer	Hoyer	Moulton						
Connolly	Hudson	Mrvan						
Cooper	Huffman	Mullin						
Correa	Issa	Murphy (FL)						
Costa	Jackson	Murphy (NC)						
Courtney	Jackson Lee	Nadler						
Craig	Jacobs (CA)	Napolitano						
Crawford	Jacobs (NY)	Neal						
Crenshaw	Jayapal	Neguse						
Crist	Jeffries	Nehls						
Crow	Johnson (GA)	Newhouse						
Cuellar	Johnson (LA)	Newman						
Curtis	Johnson (OH)	Norcross						
Davids (KS)	Johnson (SD)	Norman						
Davidson	Johnson (TX)	Nunes						
Davis, Danny K.	Jones	O'Halleran						
Davis, Rodney	Jordan	Obernolte						
Dean	Joyce (OH)	Ocasio-Cortez						
DeFazio	Joyce (PA)	Omar						
DeGette	Kahele	Owens						
DeLauro	Kaptur	Palazzo						
DelBene	Katko	Pallone						
Delgado	Keating	Palmer						
Demings	Keller	Panetta						
DeSaulnier	Kelly (IL)	Pappas						
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Pascarell						
Deutch	Kelly (PA)	Payne						
Diaz-Balart	Khanna	Pence						
Dingell	Kildee	Perlmutter						
Doggett	Kilmer	Perry						
Donalds	Kim (CA)	Peters						
Duncan	Kim (NJ)	Pfleger						
Dunn	Kind	Phillips						
Emmer	Kinzinger	Pingree						
Eshoo	Kirkpatrick	Pocan						
Espallat	Krishnamoorthi	Porter						
Estes	Kuster	Pressley						
Evans	Kustoff	Price (NC)						
Fallon	LaHood	Quigley						
Feenstra	LaMalfa	Raskin						
Ferguson	Lamb	Reed						
Fischbach	Lamborn	Reschenthaler						
Fitzgerald	Langevin	Rice (NY)						

NAYS—8

Brooks
Casten
Escobar

NOT VOTING—10

Cawthorn
Doyle, Michael
F.
Franklin, C.
Scott

□ 1219

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 119.

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would have voted by proxy today for Ms. STEFANIK of New York District 21. Had I been present, she would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 119.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, on April 16, 2021, I was unavoidably detained by a meeting with the U.S. Small Business Administration Administrator, and was not present for one roll call vote on a bill considered under suspension of the House rules.

Had I been present, I would have voted: Aye on Roll Call 119, on the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 1482, the 504 credit Risk Management Improvement Act of 2021.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Wexton)	Graves (MO)	Lawson (FL)
Babin (Fallon)	(Wagner)	(Evans)
Barragán (Beyer)	Greene (GA)	Lieu (Beyer)
Buchanan	(Gosar)	Lowenthal
(LaHood)	Grijalva (Garcia)	(Beyer)
Cárdenas	(IL)	McHenry (Banks)
(Gonzalez,	Jayapal (Pocan)	Meng (Clark)
Vicente)	Johnson (TX)	(MA)
Crenshaw	(Jeffries)	Mfume (Wexton)
(Fallon)	Keating (Clark)	Moore (WI)
Gomez (Pressley)	(MA)	(Beyer)
Gottheimer	Lawrence	Moulton
(Panetta)	(Kildee)	(Underwood)

ELECTING MEMBERS TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY AND THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I send to the desk a resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 321

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY AND JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

(a) JOINT COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS ON THE LIBRARY.—The following Members are hereby elected to the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, to serve with the chair of the Committee on House Administration and the chair of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch of the Committee on Appropriations:

- (1) Mr. Butterfield.
- (2) Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois.
- (3) Mr. Loudermilk.

(b) JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.—The following Members are hereby elected to the Joint Committee on Printing, to serve with the chair of the Committee on House Administration:

- (1) Mr. Raskin.
- (2) Ms. Leger Fernandez.
- (3) Mr. Rodney Davis of Illinois.
- (4) Mr. Loudermilk.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SENATE SHARED EMPLOYEE ACT

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 422) to allow Senators, Senators-elect, committees of the Senate, leadership offices, and other offices of the Senate to share employees, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 422

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Senate Shared Employee Act”.

SEC. 2. ALLOWING SENATORS, COMMITTEES, LEADERSHIP OFFICES, AND OTHER OFFICES OF THE SENATE TO SHARE EMPLOYEES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 114 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 4576) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a)” before “Notwithstanding”;

(2) by striking “position, each of” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “qualifying position if the aggregate gross pay from those positions does not exceed—

“(1) the maximum rate specified in section 105(d)(2) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(d)(2)), as amended and modified; or

“(2) in a case where 1 or more of the individual’s qualifying positions are positions described in subsection (d)(2)(B), the maximum rate specified in section 105(e)(3) of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968 (2 U.S.C. 4575(e)(3)), as amended and modified.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b)(1) For an individual serving in more than 1 qualifying position under subsection (a), the cost of any travel for official business shall be paid by the office authorizing the travel.

“(2) Messages for each electronic mail account used in connection with carrying out the official duties of an individual serving in more than 1 qualifying position under subsection (a) may be delivered to and sent from a single handheld communications device provided to the individual for purposes of official business.

“(3)(A) For purposes of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), the rate of basic pay for an individual serving in more than 1 qualifying position under subsection (a) shall be the total basic pay received by the individual from all such positions.

“(B) For an individual serving in more than one qualifying position under subsection (a), for purposes of the rights and obligations described in, or described in the provisions applied under, title II of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1311 et seq.) related to practices used at a time when the individual is serving in such a qualifying position with an employing office, the rate of pay for the individual shall be the individual rate of pay received from the employing office.

“(c)(1) If the duties of a qualifying position under subsection (a) include information technology services and support, an individual may only serve in the qualifying position and 1 or more additional qualifying positions under such subsection if the individual is in compliance with each information technology standard and policy established for Senate offices by the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

“(2) Notwithstanding subsection (a), an employee serving in a qualifying position in the Office of the Secretary of the Senate or the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate may serve in an additional qualifying position only if—

“(A) the other qualifying position is with the other Office; or

“(B) the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate has approved the arrangement.

“(d) In this section, the term ‘qualifying position’ means a position that—

“(1) is designated as a shared position for purposes of this section by the Senator or other head of the office in which the position is located; and

“(2) is one of the following:

“(A) A position—

“(i) that is in the office of a Senator; and

“(ii) the pay of which is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate.

“(B) A position—

“(i) that is in any committee of the Senate (including a select or special committee) or a joint committee of Congress; and

“(ii) the pay of which is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate out of an appropriation under the heading ‘INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS’ or ‘JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE’, or a heading relating to a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

“(C) A position—

“(i) that is in another office (excluding the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the Chaplain of the Senate); and

“(ii) the pay of which is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate out of an appropriation under the heading ‘SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES’.

“(D) A position—

“(i) that is filled pursuant to section 105 of the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1978 (2 U.S.C. 6311); and

“(ii) the pay of which is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate out of an appropriation under the heading ‘MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS’.”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect beginning on the day that is 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. SCALISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise for the purpose of inquiring of the majority leader the schedule for next week. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, on Monday, the House will meet at noon for morning-hour debate and 2 p.m. for legislative business, with votes expected no earlier than 6:30 p.m.

On Tuesday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and 12 p.m. for legislative business.

On Wednesday, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for legislative business.

On Thursday, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business, with last votes no later than 3 p.m.

We will consider several bills under suspension of the rules. The complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business today.

In addition, Madam Speaker, we will consider bills relating to justice and civil rights: H.R. 1333, the NO BAN Act, which prevents origin-based discrimination against those seeking to visit our country to do business, see family, or engage in tourism, rejecting the previous administration’s policy of banning arrivals from predominantly Muslim countries; H.R. 1573, the Access to Counsel Act, which reaffirms key American principles of justice with regard to immigrants’ rights to counsel during status hearings; and then lastly,

H.R. 51, standing for the 51st State. H.R. 51 is the Washington, D.C. Admission Act, to admit the District of Columbia as a State and provide equal representation in Congress for its residents.

That will be our schedule for the week to come. The following 2 weeks in April will be our committee workweeks so that the committees can produce additional product for consideration on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I know, just yesterday, one of the Members of the House Democrat leadership team, Chairman NADLER, introduced a bill to pack the Supreme Court.

This is a proposal that we have seen in other countries. Unfortunately, it is in mostly socialist countries. If you look at some of the examples, in 2004, Venezuelan dictator Hugo Chavez packed his court, and the result was totalitarian dominance for his socialist regime. Congressman GIMENEZ, who himself fled Cuba, fled a communist regime, said just recently on court-packing:

Packing the courts is a tactic used by brutal dictatorships to consolidate the socialist power, which resulted in tens of thousands of court rulings in its favor, basically destroying the country.

I wanted to ask the gentleman, is that court-packing bill a bill that the majority is going to be bringing to the floor or even marking up in committee? I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. I have not had a discussion with Mr. NADLER, but as the gentleman knows, we have a lot of work to do on the floor of the House of Representatives, and we intend to get that work done. We have not considered bringing to the floor the bill to which the gentleman refers.

Did the gentleman in his research find any instances in any authoritarian country where they refused to consider a constitutional appointee to their Supreme Court that the President, with 10 months on his term, sent down to the United States Senate or some other body in those countries?

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I haven’t read the Constitution of Venezuela, but I know in the Constitution of the United States, it actually gives the Senate the advise-and-consent role, the responsibility, as it relates to Supreme Court picks. Obviously, that has been kept.

The borking incident was probably the most embarrassing, egregious abuse that started this back-and-forth, where individual Supreme Court picks became more personally scrutinized. That process has been abused in cases like Bork.

Even the Kavanaugh hearing got out of control, where disgraceful false allegations were made.

But in the end, the Senate’s advise-and-consent role is part of the United States Constitution. I don’t know if the gentleman is suggesting that that